

THE GATEWAY

VOL. XIII, NO. 15,

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1923

FOUR PAGES

Art Exhibit Representative of the New Canadian School

Comments by Prof. Adam—a Guide to Better Appreciation of the Efforts of "the Group of Seven" to Nationalize Art

When a number of artists work for ten years to carry out some new conception in face of opposition by the public and their fellow artists, we may be assured that some deep conviction inspires their efforts. This is the position of the group of Toronto men whose works are arousing so much interest and creating so much controversy among the lovers of art in Edmonton just now. The "group of seven" invites this controversy. It is their way of protesting against Canadian art being merely a derivative of traditional forms of expression. Their aim is to do for painting what is at present being constantly urged in literature, namely, to present Canadian life and Canadian landscape as these are seen, directly and individually, without the impressions so obtained by

ing interfused with impressions and sentiments of traditional schools of European art. They are trying to visualize those distinctively Canadian qualities of atmosphere and color which give the peculiar character to our landscapes. Just as the method of Constable was adapted to the painting of English landscapes, of Corot to the woods and lakes of Ville d'Avray, of Maris to the rivers and towns of Flanders, so the methods of the "group of seven" are adapted to the expression of their view of nature. That they are not Constables or Corots is not to the point. Neither Constable or Corot found his vehicle of expression by labouring in the methods of the past. They struck out their own paths, each in his own way. And, let it be remembered, they met with exactly the same kind of opposition. A hundred years ago "The Cornfield" was painted. It was regarded as eccentric as some of those pictures on our walls today. Even if Macdonald and Jackson and Varley are not the Constables of our day, that should not prevent us from trying to project ourselves sympathetically into their mood, and to encourage them in their ambition to realize the national note in our native art. What is really wanted among us is not an appreciation of the "group of seven" but a recognition of art values. With all our talk of culture we are apt to regard such work as the production of vagabond spirits in our midst, and not to realize that they represent as conscious and serious a striving for nationality as the effort to be represented at the Peace Conference. Meanwhile, the director of the National Gallery at Ottawa has gone to Europe and returned in triumph—with what? Two mural reliefs from the Assyrian Palace of Assur-Nazir-Pal, a triptych by Agnolo Gaddi (of doubtful authenticity), and a study for a picture by Francesco Furini. What a method of encouraging Canadian art at a time when the resources of the country are crippled to extremity and the need for training schools in Art all over the country is of the utmost urgency? There is no place in Canada to which any one may confidently look for such training. We shall never get a national style in painting, or in anything else, by buying dubious Gaddis or Furinis. We shall only at best produce second or third

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ATTENTION

U. OF S. LADIES BASKETBALL TEAM TO PLAY HERE ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT FIVE P.M.

On Friday afternoon, February 16th, the University of Saskatchewan will play the University of Alberta in the series being played for the Western Universities Women's Basketball Championship. Alberta, playing excellent basketball, won from Manitoba recently, and it is hoped they will repeat on Friday afternoon. The reason the game is being played at five o'clock in the afternoon is to avoid conflict with Med Night, which is on the boards for Friday evening. The girls need and deserve your support! Be there Friday afternoon at 5 p.m.

COMEDY, MUSIC, CHEERS, SONGS

All Faculties to be There on Med Night—Friday at 8.00.—Mystery Numbers

Have you been in the Medical Building lately? Well, if you have, you must have smelt, among other unpleasant things, a rat. An air of mystery seems to surround every Med student and the whole Med Club. We all know, of course, that Med Nite is to be staged next Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. in Convocation Hall. But why is it that the followers of the skull and cross-bones are talking in whispers about it?

A sign which, to my mind, is sure indication that unusual events are about to happen, is the fact that the knife and saw artists have actually decided to send their lab coats (the Meds seem to glory in dirty lab coats) to the Chinese laundry. Let us all be thankful we are not Chinks! A few facts, but only a few facts! I have been able to pick up here and there. The Med Nite committee are apparently determined to avoid all confusion this year. Every seat in the house, downstairs or upstairs, is valued at fifty cents, except groups of seats in the balcony which are sold at 25c a piece to students of the same faculty going together. Every seat downstairs has been numbered and reserved.

Most of the faculties and the Wau-neitans have arranged for places in the balcony, and they all intend to decorate their little corners with their colors and other symbols characteristic of their respective tribes. What is the largest faculty in the University going to do this year? We are all going to "Med Nite." Now is the time to make plans. Naturally we all prefer to sail under our own flags. For some unknown reason Arts students are the only students in this University who have not an organization corresponding to the Aggie, Science, or Pharmacy Clubs of the other faculties. In spite of this, we are a sufficiently large number to make things hum next Friday and thus show the world that we are as lively a bunch as the rest of them put together. The Meds have reserved a place for us, too!

From sources I am not at liberty to divulge I gathered pieces of information which, when put together, are rather significant signs. There will be no home-made skit this year. Instead the Meds intend to show their ability along musical lines and they are preparing one or two mystery numbers. Unless I am badly mistaken there will be more than Medicals on the stage this year. The play—and it is a funny play full of action—will as usual be the piece de resistance. The lantern will keep us informed about the topics of the day and make us acquainted with a few funny faces.

That man Andy Wilson is working his bunch day and night. He says they can yell loud enough to drown out even a Science-Agriculture combination. But everything points to the fact that Andy and Company will meet with strong opposition from all sides. This means that the night is sure to be a success as usual.

PRIZES FOR SHORT STORY AND PLAY

Daughters of the Empire Offer Money Prizes to Encourage Canadian Literature.

In order to encourage Canadian literature, the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire is offering two prizes; the first of the value of \$200.00 for the best short story, the second of the value of \$100.00 for the best one-act play. These prizes will be offered annually for ten years. The conditions under which they will be awarded this year are as follows:

The Short Story
1. It must not have been published before being submitted in this competition.
2. It must not contain less than two thousand words nor more than six thousand.
3. It must be typewritten on paper of letter size (8 1/2 x 11 inches) and written on one side of the paper only.
4. It must be sent flat, not folded or rolled, have the author's "non de plume", but not his or her real name, on the title page, be registered and mailed to the National Educational Secretary, I.O.D.E., 238 Bloor Street E., Toronto.

5. A sealed envelope with the "non de plume" printed or written clearly upon it, and the author's name within it, must accompany the manuscript.
6. The manuscript must be submitted on or before April 1, 1923.
7. The writer must be a British subject.

8. The copyright of the story adjudged the best is to be vested in the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire with power to arrange for its publication in magazine or in book form or in both.

The Play
1. It must be a one-act play.
2. Its presentation on the stage should occupy not less than twenty minutes nor more than thirty minutes.
3. It must not have been published before being submitted in this competition.

Conditions 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 for the Short Story apply also for The Play.

Names of the judges selected by the members of the Canadian Authors' Association will be announced at a later date.

CLIMBING

Alberta's coal production for October broke all records, production for that month being 926,752 tons. This is 350,000 tons more than for the corresponding month last year.

DEBATE WITH U. OF M. ON MON. FEB. 19

Alberta Team goes to Sask.—What do you know about the Wheat Board

The Triangle Debate is an event which is looked forward to each year as a great intellectual treat. Three years ago a league was organized to promote debating between the Universities of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Each university is represented by two teams, one of which travels while the other debates at home. This year Willie Cassels and Jimmie Mahaffy will uphold the negative at Saskatoon, while Andy Cairns and Clarence Campbell will advocate the affirmative here against the team from Manitoba. Every member of the team has a splendid record and they can be depended upon to give a good account of themselves. Judging by the reports from Winnipeg, the debate in Convocation Hall on the 19th will be keenly contested and our representatives will clash with foemen worthy of their steel.

Seldom have we had the honor of welcoming such a distinguished student guest as Mr. Clifford Dick, M.A., who is leader of the invading team. He has for a long time been a prominent figure at his university and is this year president of their Students' Union. While taking his B.A. work at Winnipeg he specialized in Economics and History. He then took his M.A. degree at Columbia and is now finishing his third year in Law. Mr. Dick has an excellent reputation in both debating and dramatic circles.

Daniel McLeod, his supporter, is also a specialist in Political Economy and has had considerable experience as an intercollegiate debater. Besides many other offices which he has held, he is at present president of the Arts Debating Society. His credentials conclude by saying that "he possesses a clear logical mind and speaks with force and persuasive power, but above all he impresses his hearers with the sincerity of his message and his desire to elucidate the truth."

The subject of the debate is one of unusual interest and one to which every citizen of Western Canada should give his careful attention. There can be no better way of learning about the Wheat Board than by coming to this debate where the results of the most careful study of four keen students of Economics will be presented under conditions calculated to inspire both speakers and audience with the greatest enthusiasm.

Don't forget, Monday, the 19th of February. Get your tickets early!

Basis of Modern Medicine In Discoveries of 17th Century

Dr. H. C. Jamieson, a Prominent Edmonton Physician, Gives Interesting Paper at Philosophical Society—Traces Emancipation of Science from the Curious Superstitions of Early Healers.

On Wednesday, Feb. 7th, the Philosophical Society was treated to a very interesting paper on "Contributions of the Seventeenth Century to Medicine" by Dr. H. C. Jamieson. In introducing the speaker, Professor Sheldon pointed out that comparatively few scientific men have either the time or the inclination to become thoroughly acquainted with the history of their subject; and that the Society was fortunate in having such a paper from Dr. Jamieson.

Dr. Jamieson maintained from the outset that it was in the 17th Century that medicine rid itself of the religious and superstitious cloak it had worn from the earliest times, and became a true science. In order to prove this the speaker reviewed in an exceedingly interesting manner the early development of medicine.

Among all primitive people, the doctor said, the practice of healing was a mere religious rite. The first real practitioner was Hippocrates, "The Father of Medicine", who, in the fifth century B.C. studied disease from the standpoint of cause. Following him, the Empirical school of Alexandria studied it from the standpoint of effect. For many years no progress was made. During the early medieval period, the study was a mere hodge-podge of Astrology, Alchemy, and Botany.

It was believed that the energy which controlled the movements of the stars and planets was correlated with every happening upon earth. Natural Astrology calculated the movements of the stars and planets and Judicial Astrology dealt with the influence of these movements on life. An elaborate scheme was drawn up to regulate conduct in sympathy with the heavens. This astrological idea also manifested itself in the belief that herbs for medicinal purposes, to be of any use, must be pulled when the stars were propitious. In Alchemy, the doctors were sufficiently advanced that they could prepare several salts and a few acids.

On the Botanical side of healing there were two schools. The one believed that the different plants bore the signature of the Almighty to direct their use. The walnut which bore a fanciful resemblance to the head, was considered to have

been directed by God to be used for brain troubles. A remnant of this belief is found in the names of some of our plants such as the Liverwort, Kidney-wort, and Heart's ease which were supposed to be ordained as remedies for the liver, kidney, and heart respectively. The second school, the Herbarists, believed that in every country were to be found the plants necessary to remedy the ailments occurring in that country. They watched what plants were eaten for certain ailments by the animals and applied these to the corresponding ailments in man.

In connection with the gathering

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ILLUSTRATION IN PUBLIC SPEAKING

The Use of Anecdotes and Comparisons one of the arts of oratory.

On Monday, Feb. 5th, the debating society was addressed by Mr. Ottewell of the Department of Extension. He took as his subject, "The place of Illustration in Public Speaking." Mr. Ottewell, who is himself a master in the art of illustration, gave a most enjoyable and instructive talk. He showed how illustrations may be woven into the texture of the speech giving added clearness and force to the argument. They grip the audience, win their sympathy and thus prepare the way for the vital points.

After Mr. Ottewell's address a number of short speeches were made in an attempt to apply the principles laid down by the speaker. Those taking part were Messrs. Rudd, White, McKay, and McDonald. Ottewell then gave a criticism of the various speakers.

FOURTH CONCERT BY THE SYMPHONY

Music Lovers Were Given Another Treat on Sunday Night

The fourth programme of the season was given last Sunday night. Certain substitutions were noticed among the violins, and there was no oboe.

The first number was Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6, third and fourth movements. The orchestra did not act together in a few passages, but there was much in this number that gave pleasure in listening to. The bass passages were difficult, and were slightly blurred in the execution.

The second number was also Russian—the "Caucasian Sketches". Here the absence of the oboe was felt; for it is its peculiar quality of tone which enriches the effect of such passages as those in which the viola and clarinet answer each other in a minor strain. The interpretation of the little passage might be a subject of a small quarrel, nevertheless, a little variety in its ending each time it occurs might be desirable.

"A Song of Pan" by J. S. Bach was the selection of Mr. R. L. Bateman, orchestra accompanist arranged by the Conductor, Mr. Bar-on. The orchestra interludes were very delightful, but accompaniment too prominent. Mr. Bateman's encore was "Sylvia" by Oley Speaks, possibly a little overdone. The charm of this number is its simplicity and this is destroyed by too much striving for effect. This again is a subject of dispute. His enunciation and quality of tone were excellent.

Weber's Overture, "Oberon", followed by Mendelssohn's Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with J. S. Bach, constitute the German music of the evening.

The Hungarian Rhapsody of Liszt, well known to many pianists, as played would no doubt throw new light on the number for those who would aspire to play it. The symphony could be clearly seen in its surroundings here; few pianists could render it so as to be seen "in perspective".

In general, it may be said that the horns were timid in attacking their notes, particularly when they come in alone, as a mountain horn would be heard. The bassoon is awkward and out of tune in solo passages. A saxophone might be substituted to advantage which would give sureness to those passages in which so much depends upon the solo instrument. The flutes and clarinets, however, leave nothing to be desired. The richness of tone given by the 1st flute is indeed a feature of the orchestra; rapid swells in scale passages show great powers of execution. We will look forward to the request programme, March 11th, at which favourite numbers from the first four concerts will be performed.

Beautiful Customs of Feb. 14 Losing Their Significance

The Observance of This Day Degraded in the Prosaic World of Today, and St. Valentine, the Lover's Friend, Scarcely Remembered.

(By D. M. McLean)

"Oh, good St. Valentine,
We lift our voice in praise;
May long, long life be thine,
Oh, good St. Valentine.
This is thy day of days.
Day when each true love sends
A message from the heart;
Day when good friends greet
friends,
And Cupid shoots his dart;
Oh, Good St. Valentine,
This is thy day of days."

BOUQUETS FOR THE MODEST SENIORS

Awful Secrets of Their Hidden Past to be Revealed.

Before February 17th, the Year Book committee on biographies must have the life story of every member of the graduating class. If any biographies are not in by that date, the committee will use its imagination to invent life histories. Biographies are not the main part of the Year Book, so make them pithy, snappy, intelligible and interesting, so that they will not sink into oblivion beside the other excellent material. For definition of the word "biography", see large dictionary in the Library. The main things to relate are: your source, development, "Varsity activities and interests, present tendencies and inclinations and possibilities for the future. Many seniors will probably remark, "I cannot possibly write about myself and do myself justice. People will think I have a swelled head". That's probably true, so here's what to do:

1. Choose the person who knows most about you.
 2. Tell him or her the outstanding facts of your life.
 3. Tell him to use about sixty words to write your life story—immediately.
 4. Have it turned in to Walter Herbert, Jack McClung, or Lucile Barker.
 5. Rest easy.
- Remember—get things moving a trifle faster than usual, for tempus flies and time fugit.

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One Thousand Dollars In Scholarship Contest

In Addition, More Prize Money is Offered to Successful Contestants—A Vivid Imagination, a Clever Plot, and Success May Be Yours.

President H. M. Tory received a communication from the president of the Universal Pictures Corporation with reference to a Laemmle Scholarship contest founded by them. The object of the scholarship is to secure improvement in the pictures that are being provided.

The letter reads, in part, as follows:

"As I reflect upon the upward trend of the past few months, it occurs to me that this process of improvement is not a matter of months, but of years—perhaps, in fact, it will remain for the younger generation to bring about the more radical changes. "With this thought in mind, I naturally turn to the representative body of the youth of today—to the students of the various colleges and universities of the country."

"In order to determine whether or not the students can be of assistance in this world wide campaign for better pictures, I am offering a scholarship of One Thousand Dollars to the one who submits the best scenario for a moving picture."

Contestants from the University of Alberta should hand in scenarios at President Tory's office not later than April 1st, 1923.

The rules governing the Laemmle Scholarship contest are:
1. Scholarship of one thousand dollars will be awarded the student submitting the best scenario from which a motion picture can be produced. This sum will be paid on or before October 1, 1923, to the treasurer or bursar of the college at which the prize winner is enrolled and shall be paid by the bursar to the student in equal yearly installments throughout the balance of his or her college course. (Example: If the winner be a Junior, \$500 will be turned over on October 1, 1923 and \$500 on October 1, 1924. If the winner be a Senior on October 1, 1923, the bursar or treasurer will turn over the entire \$1,000 on that date.)

2. In case the winner is a Senior at the time of the submission of the scenario and shall have graduated prior to the announcement of the award, the entire \$1,000 will be paid direct to the winner in gold.

3. In addition to the scholarship the scenario will be paid for at a rate to be determined by this company, said amount to be not less than \$500.

4. The sum of one thousand dollars will also be paid to the college or university at which the winner is a student. This will be in addition

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VIEWS IN FRENCH ON INITIATIONS

French Club Engages in Lively Debate: "Should Initiation be Suppressed."

Miss Williamson opened the programme of the French Club on Thursday last, by a recitation, very charmingly given, of La Fontaine's fable, "La Laitiere et le Pot au lait."

Then followed a debate: "Resolved that the practice of initiation should be abolished." The affirmative was taken by Mr. Jean-Richard, Miss Martin and Mrs. Gowan; the negative by Mr. McGoun, Miss Richards, and Mr. Saucier.

Mr. Richard treated the subject from its historical aspect, with vivid pictures of initiations among savage tribes, while Miss Martin sympathetically described the doleful state of the freshmen and Mr. Gowan waxed truly indignant as he pointed out the uselessness of such a barbarous practice.

Their opponents firmly met all objections. Mr. McGoun pled for the good old traditions and stressed the opportunities for discipline thus afforded. Miss Richards asserted that an esprit de corps otherwise unattainable was effected by judicious tubbings, etc., and Mr. Saucier declared that ambition was given to the urchins of the town by a lively and spectacular parade.

The judges decided that the views taken by the affirmative should be accepted, with certain compromises. The president of the Club, Mr. Pelluet, complimented those taking part on the excellent manner in which they had expressed themselves.

THE GATEWAY

Undergraduate newspaper published weekly by the
Students Union of the University of Alberta

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THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

The letter from "Inquirer", which appears on another part of this page, brings to the fore again a question which has been much debated and discussed from time to time by the students soto voce during the past two or three years. But this discussion has not reached the pages of this publication—at least not within the experience of the present generation of students.

There appears to be an air of mystery about the whole affair. No one is certain of his grounds when talking, and there appears to be no one in sight who can speak with authority. What is all the secrecy about, and why? We don't know, and we won't even attempt to guess, for we see no good reason for keeping the public in the dark.

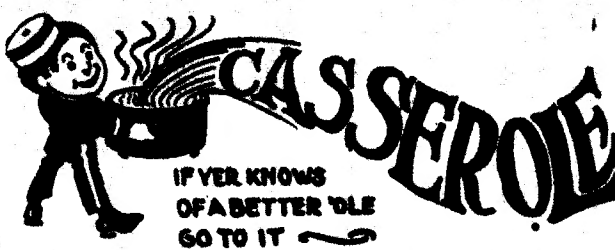
The Rhodes Scholarships stand in a class by themselves. They are unique in many respects. First, the scholarship is by far the best and most coveted prize in our University. Second, because of the founder and the circumstances leading to their foundation, and also because of the main conditions on which the scholars are supposed to be elected, students claim a deeper and more direct interest in the scholarship. It is not limited, like most other prizes, to members of any one faculty, department, or course of study. Any one can be a candidate provided he has completed his sophomore year, is within a certain age limit, and is a British subject.

It is, therefore, felt that, since usually there is more than one candidate from this University, the students have perhaps a right to know more about the scholarship and the awarding of it. We see no reason why the names of the candidates are not made public immediately the applications are handed in; or, why more information is not given, through the University calendar and the Gateway, every year as to the time the applications have to be in, the various documents which have to accompany applications, the way the scholarship is awarded, etc., etc. The system in vogue does not encourage as many as possible (and this should be the aim) to apply for the scholarship. All knowledge of the scholarship anyone possesses, whether he be a prospective candidate or any other student, is obtained either by hearsay or by making special enquiries. In other words, why are we not told as much and more about this, the most coveted scholarship, as we are told about, say, the Bishop Memorial Fellowship in English Literature or the Governor General's Gold Medal?

We are glad to note that a real interest is being taken in the matter by the students and we only wish we had the necessary information to explain how the selection committee is guided in the election of the scholars. To "Inquirer's" first question, we regret to have to answer that it is as great a mystery to the Gateway as it is to the average student. But we refer him to pages 45 and 46 of the U. of A. Calendar for the session 1922-23. On the former page will be found a list of the members of the selection committee and on the latter page, a list of the scholars since 1913. Those of our readers who know personally the eight scholars therein mentioned may be able to form an opinion as to the qualifications which won for them the coveted honor. In writing about the 1923 scholar in our issue of January 30th, we said that the decision of the London committee was popular with the students of the U. of A. and we ventured to enumerate a few of the qualifications of the successful candidate, which, in our opinion, won for him the scholarship. These qualifications were those Mr. Rhodes wished his scholars to have and the London committee acted accordingly. It is our opinion that all Rhodes Selection Committees are impressed with the important fact that Mr. Rhodes had an ideal and that this ideal was to be kept in mind by selecting scholars in strict accordance with the request made in his will.

"Inquirer" next asks who is best qualified to judge whether a student candidate possesses "qualities of manhood" and whether he has exhibited during school days characteristics of "moral force" and "instincts to lead". If the candidate approximates the ideal Mr. Rhodes had in mind, that is, if he has taken an interest, an active interest in college activities, if he has exerted a beneficial influence among his friends, if he has proven himself a leader, and if he is fond of sports and yet not too much so to let them interfere with study, then we say unhesitatingly "that the body of students with whom the candidate has been in daily contact" is the best judge. And, further, if the candidate has not these qualifications, he should never be elected a Rhodes scholar.

The question, however, may be asked, how are we to ascertain the opinion of the student body? That is a difficult problem. For experience has shown that for unknown reasons people don't like to get out to vote and, therefore, the final result of an election is not always a true indication of the opinion and wishes of the majority. But we would like to point out the happy phraseology used by our correspondent. He suggests that such a vote would act as "a guide to the selection committee in judging a student on those qualifications". It is not maintained that the student vote should elect the scholar. George K. Parkin, a former secretary of the Rhodes Trust, said, "Under the conditions suggested by Mr. Rhodes it has not proved so easy to make sure of



A Lesson in Tactology—Scene I.

Member of "Dear Brutus" cast—"Pardon me, Prof. McDonald, but would you lend me one of your dress-shirts for the play?"

Prof. McDonald—I'll be glad to, but they are all in the laundry."

Member of cast—"It's too bad, for stiff fronts have been out of fashion so long that I have not been able to think of anyone else who might have one."

Scene II.

Member of the cast—"Pardon me, Prof. Kleven, but would you lend me one of your golf suits for the play?"

Prof. Kleven (displaying his wardrobe)—"Here are three of them. Take your choice."

Member of cast (delighted with himself)—"Why, sir, they are just what I want! They are all so strikingly loud! I think I'll take the striped one, if I may..."

Scene III.

Member of cast (returning to his room disgusted, downhearted, minus clothes, and without a shirt, and muttering to himself)—"These blokes are unappreciative!"

Another Lesson

Average Stude (dancing with Mrs. Killam)—"I suppose you enjoyed dancing when you were young!"

We Understand

The recent Undergrad Dance was an unqualified success in all respects but one.

Prof. McGoun was not there. Knowing of his fondness for dancing and also because he is a very staunch supporter of the Law Club, much curiosity has arisen as to the reason for his absence.

It is a fact that a member of the Students' Orchestra borrowed the dress shirt he wore that evening from Prof. McGoun and some attribute that as the reason. This is rather unfair to Prof. McGoun and we hasten to assure those who have grasped at this straw that Prof. McGoun is the proud possessor of two (2) shirts, and furthermore the other half of his supply of shirts was not in the laundry at the time. Prof. Kleven assures us that he saw Prof. McGoun in his rooms shortly before the dance and he states most emphatically that he was at this time really suffering from a cold.

We sincerely trust that the many friends of Prof. McGoun will accept this information as the real reason for his absence from the dance.

What will we do about Ash Wednesday if the Edmonton coal strike continues?

Edmonton Journal—"Four years ago she was run over by a train, losing her right leg and her right foot."

The new order of K. O. P. (Kicked Out of Pembina) was instituted recently by the Women's House Committee when the order was conferred on a member of the love lorn who couldn't go home at 10.30. What we would like to know is why our friend with the potato name escaped with one week K. O. P. while the other got two? We would suggest that he enter the diplomatic service, after this evidence of his ability.

The following is said to be the content of a note received by Harry at the Arts Building the other day: "There is hardly caloric enough in this room to altitudinize the mercury above the freezing quotation."

Mr. Salter kindly decyphered it for him.

Pol. Ec. 67

The absences from class last Tuesday reminded Dr. MacGibbon of the following story:

A student had been absent from a lecture and the professor, who was rather deaf, demanded an explanation. He didn't hear the answer that was given, but in his gruff way said, "Well, don't let it happen again." He couldn't understand why the class laughed until he heard that the answer given was, "I'm married, and my wife had twins."

Prof. (in lecture just before class test)—"Now, class, if any of you are behind in anything, now is the time to catch up."

Lamb—"Well, I'm behind in my sleep. Good night!"

the selection of the man who best satisfies his (Mr. Rhodes') ideal. The reasons for this arise in part from the nature of that ideal. Intellectual attainments are readily commensurable; qualities which represent character and powers of leadership are not. Therefore, we support "Inquirer's" suggestion.

A yearly vote on the candidates from the U. of A. may not only secure the opinion of the "best judge", but it will also act as a warning to all prospective candidates that to be a good student and to be brilliant in one particular line, such as studies or sports, are not sufficient qualifications to win the Rhodes Scholarship.

We reiterate that we consider it a healthy sign to have the student body take a real interest in the question. Now that the scholarship has just been granted is a better time for discussion than next fall when the selection committee has to make another decision. Under the circumstances, the best the Gateway can do is to draw the attention of the Alberta Selection Committee to the attitude the students are taking in the matter and suggest that they enlighten us on the subject. For, as Parkin wrote, "Complete confidence on the part of the public and especially on the part of the whole student body of each community in the impartiality and ability to discriminate of those to whom the choice is entrusted, is absolutely essential to the most successful working of the scholarship scheme."

THE OUTLOOK

THE FASCISTI

The history of Italy for the past one hundred years has been marked by two great movements, the first that of the expulsion of the Austrians and the unification of the Italian states by Garibaldi; and recently the crushing of Bolshevism and the establishment of a strong government by Mussolini. One is impressed with the similarity in the two great movements and more especially of the leaders. Mussolini is spoken of as the twentieth century Garibaldi.

Giuseppe Garibaldi first made his appearance in Italian politics as a member of a republican party called Young Italy. Twice he was expelled from his country because of his republican views, and spent a number of years as an exile in America.

In 1859 he again came to the front as the ally of Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia and his minister Cavour, who had set about to regain Italy from Austrian control. The settlement of the Congress of Vienna had left Italy divided, one part under the Austrians, some papal states and Sardinia in the south. It was to be the work of Garibaldi to unite these states into the Italian nation.

Gathering an army of one thousand men, he sailed for Sicily and established himself there as Dictator for Victor Emmanuel. Then he crossed over and took Naples and occupied the Papal territories and by vote, Umbria and the Marches, along with Naples and Sicily declared for the Sardinian government. Then through an alliance with Prussia against Austria, the Sardinians gained Venetia and the withdrawal in 1870 of the French troops protecting Rome gave them an opportunity to seize the capital. Italy was now a nation and Garibaldi had done the real work.

Italy prospered under the new regime but discontent began to grow, culminating in the revolt of 1914. Mussolini was then a staunch Marxist socialist, being the director of the Avanti, the Italian socialist paper. The brutality of the revolt of 1914 produced a feeling of revulsion in him toward the leaders of the party and friction between him and the directors became apparent. The entrance of Italy into the late war revealed Mussolini's true nature. What was best for Italy was his real ideal. He joined the army and thus finally broke with the socialist movement. He was wounded and returned home to take up his writing again, but this time in violent opposition to socialism which was taking the form of Bolshevism in Italy.

Gradually he drew to his cause a following of patriotic young Italians who became known as the Fascisti. Their real strength was not felt till the general strike of August 1922, when their rapid and efficient action completely crushed the Bolsheviks. Mussolini now turned to reform the government. The Fascia administration resigned and he was asked to form a government. Mussolini became premier of the Fascist government which based on an elective and cabinet system and has declared itself to be strictly pro-monarchical.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor, The Gateway,

Sir:—In a recent editorial in The Gateway you make rather extensive reference to Mr. Rhodes, the Rhodes Scholarships, and our newly elected representative at Oxford. You have interested me to the extent that I have looked over Mr. Rhodes' will, and find, as you say, that in awarding the scholarship the selection committee are to be guided by the ideals of Mr. Rhodes. The scholar, according to Mr. Rhodes, should have the following qualifications: (1) Scholastic attainments: for this he is to be awarded 3-10 of the marks; (2) Fondness and success in many outdoor sports: 2-10; (3) qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellowship: 3-10; (4) moral force of character, instincts to lead and an interest in his schoolmates which will guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim: 2-10.

It will be remarked, sir, that one-half of the marks are to be given for qualities of personality. I should like to ask, first, whether this is taken fully into consideration by the selection committee. Secondly, may I ask who is best qualified to judge of these characteristics?

It seems to me sir, if I may offer the suggestion, that the body of students with whom the candidate has been in daily contact during the two three, or four years of his college life, is the best procurable judge of the applicant's qualities of "manhood, courage, devotion to duty," and so on. A vote by the students would be a safe guide to the selection committee in judging a student on those qualifications which are supposed to constitute fifty per cent of his possible marks.

Students, I believe, would appreciate comment by The Gateway on this matter.

Very truly yours,
INQUIRER.

VIRGINIA DEER IN MANITOBA

The white-tailed or Virginia deer, a species almost unknown in Manitoba thirty years ago, is increasing rapidly, and today in the woodland country and the vast Manitoba game preserve lying between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, this animal is reported to be plentiful.

Writers' Club Weekly Rendezvous

MY OBSERVATIONS

I wish it to be clearly understood at the beginning that I am a perfectly respectable clock, having a perfectly sane system of mechanism—I mention these facts at the outset, in case that some of my readers may, perchance be inclined to doubt them.

I am situated, as you may know, in an extremely important position, visible to everybody who enters the portals of the University of Alberta Arts Building. When I was asked to give this paper on some aspects of what life I daily saw around me, I realized at once why I had been consulted rather than any less reliable chronometer. I, alone, calm and serene, look down paternally on the multitude below which daily hurries past me. I have indeed acquired a full and sufficient knowledge of this strange and unusual branch of human nature.

In trying to impart my information I wish to divide my subject into divers headings. Firstly, what, you ask, are the habits of these wild men and women, and wherein do they differ from those of others? In the morning, when the sun first glances between the pillars, they come rushing in,—their cheerfulness depending for the most part on the temperature—some walk backwards and forwards ruminating on the work undone; others, again, are still engaged in the doing of it; and still more greet each other most affectionately, and enjoy sweet converse in the alcoves. Happy creatures, these last! They know not the cares and sorrows that destroy the sleep and happiness of their comrades.

Then the sound of the bell resounds through the lone halls; the murmur increases to a roar, and everybody rushes wildly about up, down and round about. It seems there is a law that nothing there must remain stationary, if only for a few seconds. Gradually, stillness gains back her kingdom, until several more of the race come tearing in, more desperately than the others, their hair and garments flapping in the breeze as they run madly on, and, with a helpless glance in my direction, utter strange words, and hasten on their journey.

Nor must I neglect to mention

that some, thinking that they, being wise, should forsake the smiling joy they once did follow, painfully assume a studious countenance, and hide themselves in long black robes, which flutter mournfully as they pass by. But these, too, share the mad hurry of the multitude; there are meetings, notices and tests for them, while I just smile and watch them as they go, thinking how much more serenely I have than they.

There are certain days in the year when a vast throng of these beings flock around the entrance to Convocation Hall with looks of expectant terror on their faces. The word "test" or "examination" hovers in the air, and I alone remain peaceful at its name. Strange as it may seem, these people, seemingly already in a mist upon the subject, try their utmost to increase this haziness by eleventh hour questionings and general panic. There is, too, a common question about this time which I might note—One being, deep in note books, asks jovially, "How much do you know?" and another, even more cheerfully, replies, "Nothing at all!"

I have often been asked, in my capacity of an impartial observer of human nature, as to what these people are doing. Is it mere desire for bodily exercise that makes them hurry up and down the halls, and create such a buzz that I can not even hear myself tick? This question is one that I can not answer positively, but it seems to me that each hurrier is seeking for something, and that, maybe, when they are away in the class room whither I can not go, they are seeking for the same thing. What it is, though, I confess I know not, and I doubt if some of them know themselves.

Oh well, I shall feel very lonely when they go away again, and, after all, as I said only yesterday, it seems to be the spirit of the place just to rush and bustle and hurry and hustle to try to find it out.

—BARBARA VILLY.

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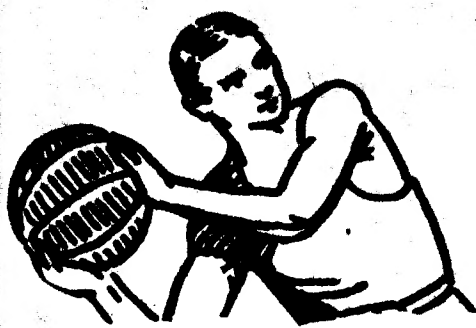
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SPORTS

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VARSETY; NORTHERN ALTA. CHAMPS.

Saskatchewan Victims at Saturday's Massacre

Alberta Sets Fast Pace From Moment Whistle Blows, Run up Twenty-One Points Before Saskatchewan Gets Their First Basket—Saskatchewan Needs Coaching.

GREEN AND WHITE SHOW BETTER IN SECOND HALF

Keith Muir High Scorer in Game, Notching Nine Baskets—Butchart and Parney Again Show Real Basketball Ability—Alberta Defence Almost Air-Tight.

Completely outclassing the Saskatchewan boys, Alberta took the first game in the Western Universities Basketball series by the big tally of 62-30. Alberta showed their superiority at all times during the contest and undoubtedly could have run up a greater count. Alberta had the count at 21 before Saskatchewan had a mark on their edge of the book. Then Channell made one point on a free throw, and Alberta raised the count at 18 before Saskatchewan put in the first basket.

Alberta was using the same line-up as they had against the Eskos on Wednesday. Stoner is still out of the game with his bad ankle. Mew Muir had the best time of his young life and ran up a grand line of 20 points. He started in with his first basket just fifteen seconds after the game opened, and from then on there was no holding the pride of Medicine Hat and other points near Red Cliff.

Parney turned in a similar game to the one he played on Wednesday last, with twelve points this time. George was travelling in great style. His passing was a treat. Captain Butchart made four baskets, but was watched throughout the whole game, with the result that he fed instead of shooting. Teskey brought his average up by totalling in three baskets. Hughie played a grand game on defence, breaking up the visitors' combination. Old Jawn MacAllister is hearing the smile today—he got his basket during the first session. Bures and Baker got into the game in the last half and each registered the odd ringer.

Maguire was perhaps the outstanding man with Saskatchewan. He will be remembered from his previous

trips to Alberta with the Green and White Basketball and Track squads. Maguire's share was four baskets. Channell, forward for the visitors, gave a nice exhibition of basketball, handling the ball neatly. Coaching would perhaps make him a trifle more effective.

Titus started the game at centre but changed off when Maguire went to centre and DeGeer went on as forward. Verne De Geer netted a couple of baskets and was in the play all the time. Curly Taylor had his mitts full guarding Mew Muir. Curly took some of the free throws. Allan Blair played a good game at guard and did almost the impossible by holding Butchart to one basket in the first period. Frey and Blair interchanged at guard.

Alberta worked smoothly throughout the game and scored the first point directly the first session started. Muir doing the trick. The forwards were going great and ran up 21 points before Saskatchewan broke in with a basket. At half time they were leading 33-12.

The game tightened up a little in the second session, Saskatchewan getting together faster and trying longer passes, but Alberta had the edge and left the count for the second half at 29-18. Butchart and Parney were relieved by Bures and Baker in this period.

Stevens and Wilkie Whitelaw were good as officials and held the game in hand all the way.

The teams lined up as follows:

Alberta—Parney, 12; Butchart, 18; Muir, 20; Teskey, 6; MacAllister, 2; Bures, 2; Baker, 2; total, 62.

Saskatchewan—Maguire, 8; Channell, 11; DeGeer, 4; Taylor, 5; Blair, 2; total, 30.

Officials—Stevens and Whitelaw.

SENIOR HOOPERS TO JOURNEY TO SASK.

Is Expected Saskatchewan Will Put Up Faster Game on Home Floor.

GAME ON SATURDAY

Winnipeg Has Not Yet Definitely Entered Series for Western Universities Championship.

Friday night the Senior Basketball Team will climb on the C.N. speeders for their trip to Saskatoon to play the return basketball game there on Saturday evening. With a lead of 32 points and with Manitoba not definitely in the running, Alberta should bring the Western Universities title to Edmonton.

Butchart, Parney and Muir are sure to run in the odd few baskets. Give Butch a few free throws and Alberta will take the game. Stoner will be back on defence and, with MacAllister and Teskey, will give the Green and White a real tough time getting within shooting distance. MacAllister has been turning in the best games of his life in the last few contests.

Jimmy Bill will spend the week polishing up the rough spots and the team he takes East will be capable of showing the natives in that neck of the woods, basketball as it should be.

ALBERTA TO CROSS STICKS WITH MAN.

Co-Eds to Play Hockey With the Easterners—Game Will be Played Next Saturday.

TEAM LEAVES THURSDAY

According to the present arrangements the Varsity Ladies Hockey Team will leave on Thursday night to do battle with the University of Manitoba girls in Winnipeg. On the return trip a game may be arranged with the Calgary Regents.

The Alberta girls have been holding work-outs for the past month at the South Side Rink and are lining up a great team. For the past two weeks they have been practising with the junior high school teams and are making the boys step some.

The squad this year consists of Miss Helen Young in goal, who is putting our old Hal Winkler to shame between the gas pipes. Ruby Woods is doing the Joe Simpson act on defence and is putting lots of pep into the game. Jean McLennan holds down the other defence job and swings a mean war club. Miss Mahaffy, formerly of the Red Deer Ladies Hockey Club is the Duke Keats of the bunch. Beth Caswell and Mary Simpkins are showing up great. Ruth Becker is the speed hound of the practises and forgetting her dirty work, is burning up the ice with her rushes.

Etta Woods and Hilda Hobbes change off on the forward line.

Ruby Wood, Jean McLennan and Miss Mahaffy have been seen in action with the Edmonton Monarchs, and are going great.

A SUMMARY

In the five games played by the Varsity Senior Basketball team in the series for the championship of the City of Edmonton:

Varsity made 253 points. Opponents made 121 points. Average per game for Varsity, 51 points.

Average per game for opponents, 24. Parney netted 38 baskets. Baskets—

Parney—38. Butchart—33. Muir—14.

Points, per game—Parney—15. Muir—8. Butchart—13.

Butchart made 55 points on free throws or a total score of 121, equalling the total score of the other teams in the series.

INDOOR TRACK MT. HELD MARCH 10TH

Captains to Get Teams Out by March 1st—Ladies' Competitions.

The Indoor Track Meet will be held as usual this year in the North Side Armories. The date has been set as Saturday, March 10, and the contest will be Inter-Year.

A shield is now up for competition and the captains for both ladies and men from each year are being elected and they should see that their teams get out and practice.

Jack Buchanan is always available and will gladly give anyone advice on any of the events.

The Track Meet is becoming increasingly popular as time goes on and this year some keen competition is looked forward to.

BOXING ENTRIES IN FOR ELIM. BOUTS

Five Men From Varsity—Bob Mitchell to Defend His Middleweight Title.

The Varsity Boxing Club has five men entered in the coming elimination meet to be held in the Memorial Hall, March 6th. When the winners for the north will be decided they will go to Calgary for the finals.

Bob Mitchell goes to Calgary to defend his title as Provincial Middleweight Champion.

Barney Cohen is entered in the feather class and is showing all kinds of speed. Hank Gale is registered as a Welter, and turns in a snappy workout.

Stan Barker, better known for his work on the track, has taken up the pug game and will give the middle-weights the odd jar. Lagerquist is entered in the heavy division.

Five Straight Games and City League Title

Win From Eskimos 60-29—Parney and Butchart Lead Scoring For Evening—Eskimos Were Clearly Outplayed.

CAMROSE DEFAULTS TO GREEN AND GOLD

Alberta Meets Winner of Calgary-Raymond Tilt For Championship of Alberta.

Varsity won its fifth straight game in the city league and the city championship Wednesday evening when they ran up the high score of the series—60-29. It was Varsity's second game against the Eskimos and was played on the Y floor. It was a fast contest and for the comparative smallness of the overtime floor, the fouls were as few as the hairs on a bald man's head.

On Monday the Camrose team defaulted to the University of Alberta Basketball team, and Varsity is now holding the Northern Alberta Championship, the third time in as many years. Raymond has yet to meet Calgary for the Championship of Southern Alberta. The winners of this series and Varsity will play off for the Provincial Championship.

How They Were Scored Butchart was the high man in the scoring, with 34 points, of which 14 were foul throws. Parney ran a close second with 18 points, and Muir chalked up 8 as his share.

For the Eskos Greenlees was again the big scorer with 17 points, 7 being foul throws. Cox netted 6, Emmet 4 and Burnett 2.

Only one was run out of the game for personal fouls, Dunsworth of the Eskos reaching that awful four.

Varsity started the game with the play around the Eskimo basket, Parney breaking the monotony of about 30 seconds when he checked up the first basket. Varsity kept the play and ran up 8 points before the Eskos got going.

The Eskos netted the odd points but at no time were they dangerous to the Green and Gold. Parney was

HOUSE LEAGUE SCHEDULE

Tuesday

8.45 to 9.40: A3—A4.

9.40 to 10.30: B2—B3.

Wednesday

7.30 to 8.15: A1—A4.

8.15 to 9.00: B3—B4.

Thursday

8.45 to 9.30: A2—A4.

going in fine style, likewise Captain Elly and Muir. Muir just scored one basket in the first session, but worked wonderfully well in combination with Butchart and Parney.

At the end of the first period Varsity was leading 24-11.

The second period was a replica of the first. Varsity starting out fast, running up their points. Then the Eskos scored in a bunch, Varsity taking over the play till the end of the game. Parney was in rare form in this spasm with 12 points. Elly was just one basket behind.

Cox and Greenlees were working hard with the overtime team, but had an off-night with some of their short. Teskey and MacAllister put up a fine game on defence, working well together. They had the key to the basket in safe keeping at all times. Teskey's intercepting was a treat to watch. Most of the Eskos points were made from outside the defence.

Whitelaw and Stanton handled the game in a most satisfactory manner.

The teams lined up as follows: Varsity—Parney, 18; Butchart, 34; Muir, 8; Teskey, MacAllister, total, 60.

Eskimos—Oswald, Greenlees, 17; Cox, 6; Emmett, 4; Burnett, 2; Dunsworth; total, 29.

Officials—Whitelaw and Stanton.

FEB. 14TH
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GYM-JAMS—By Sealer

In an exhibition hockey game in Saskatoon on Saturday night, the University of Saskatchewan held the University of Manitoba team to a 4-4 game. Owing to the ineligibility of some of the Manitoba players, Manitoba forfeited the Intercollegiate Championship and the Halpenny Trophy to the Green and White Gang.

Charlie Hay, the goalie on the Sask. team, will be remembered as the captain of the rugby team that called in on us last fall. Bill Broadfoot, centre on the hockey line-up, was also up at the same time.

Coll McEwan, Curly Taylor, and our old friend, Verne De Geer, of the rugby visitors, were back for the week end, giving Pembina the once over.

Teskey's table of grub removers have announced that they have decided that Joe O'Brien, the battling legalite, will represent their table in the coming grind with Toughie Simmons.

Raymond and Calgary battle in the south and Varsity takes the winner for provincial honors.

In the second encounter of the year between the Faculty and Junior Students, the Faculty brought in a ringer (Miss Currie) and Dr. MacGibbon got penalized for life. Congrats, Doc.

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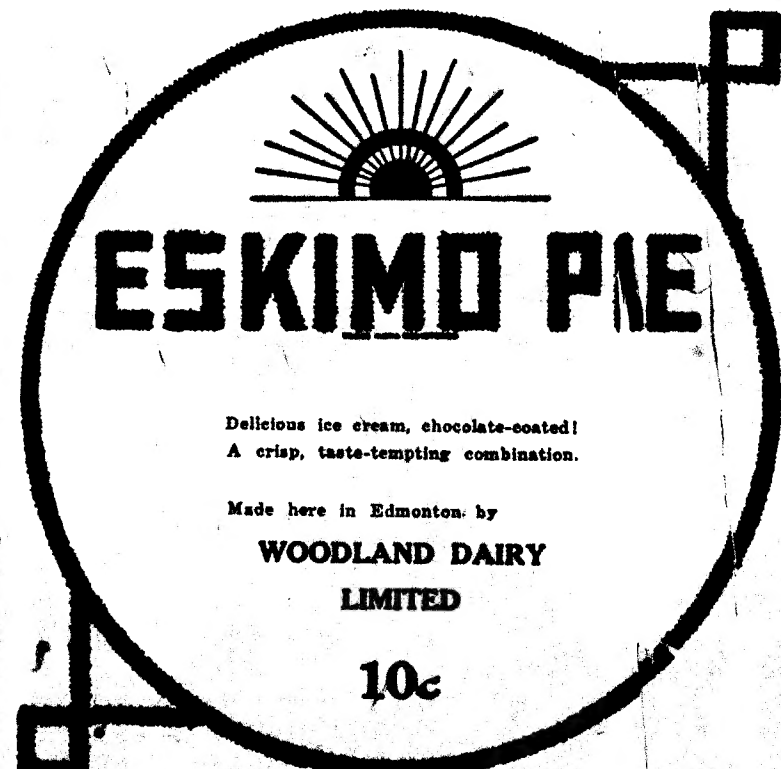
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ART EXHIBIT OF THE CANADIAN SCHOOL

(Continued from page one)

rate Gaddis and Furinis, just as in the past, Canadian art, imitating other styles, has only produced second or third rate B. W. Leaders or Herkomers or Clausens.

To get rid of tradition is part of the attitude of the younger Toronto men. To place emphasis on colour and design is another. They belong to our poets rather than to our photographers. The lyrical appeal of colour-harmonies is the basis of their inspiration. Only in the spirit of that appeal can we appreciate their work. Now, the emphasis on colour involves technical considerations. It involves the subordination of forms, the simplifying and broadening of masses, the suppression of details, the accentuation of tones. These are largely anti-popular, and, although quite essential to the carrying out of the method, have constituted the chief ground of opposition. One has to get rid of reminiscences of Corot, of B. W. Leader, of George Inness. And this is difficult for many people to do. An eye for colour is as uncommon as an ear for music.

To many the saying of Ingres is the whole truth: "A thing well drawn is well enough painted." It is for other qualities that we must look in the canvases of the "group of seven." We shall find these qualities in the sense of rich harmonious colouring, insight into subtler moods of nature, the record of vast distances and desolate wildernesses, and over all the feeling of striving after decorative harmony of colour-masses. Compared with the rather commonplace prettiness of most exhibition pictures the display of these is a stimulating experience especially for those who come to see them with any sympathy for the craft of art.

The other section of the exhibition consists of prints of various kinds, lithographs, etchings, engravings. Lithography was invented in 1827 by Lefebvre and two periods in the development of this medium are represented—the earlier by the prints of Egyptian remains, the later by the drawings of Miss Labain (Mrs. John Copley). In recent years the use of colour has been deprecated. It will be observed that in the earlier drawings two colours at least have been used in printing from the stone. In the middle of last century, chromo-lithography, now discarded for the three-colour photographic process, was practised on a vast commercial scale, and in the hands of unskilful craftsmen became crude and glaring. Of the Egyptian set, the prints here shown are lithographic translations of drawings made by David Roberts, Robb, and published commercially by a publishing firm, while the drawings of Mrs. Copley are made directly on the stone and as a rule printed by herself, so that the publication is limited to 20 or 30 copies, thereby increasing the value of the prints. They are among the most distinguished productions of our time.

There are some important examples of etching in this collection. Each print has some special technical or historical value. On the technical side there are five specimens, belonging to various periods of the usual process, that is, of drawings on a copper-plate which has first been coated with wax—the Bejot, the Legros, the Strang, the Crawford and the Viennese work—and one print is made not on paper but on silk. The other process, known as dry-point etching, because the plate is not coated with wax, is re-

presented by two remarkably sensitive portraits of Gladstone and Ruskin. On the historical side the most important print is the Goya. Goya is the one great name in Spanish art between Velasquez and Fortuny. His red chalk drawing of Wellington from the life is our best likeness of "the iron duke." Besides his drawings and paintings he executed a great number of extremely forcible and dramatic lithographs and etchings illustrating the Inquisition, bull-fights, battles, and satirising the follies and superstitions of his time. The print now on view gives an excellent idea of the exercise of his grotesque imagination and masterly skill. Lalanne, Strang, Bejot and Legros are among the foremost of recent etchers, whose prints are becoming every year more precious to collectors. The art of etching is a critical test in draughtsmanship, and can never be a popular form. It demands the utmost care, every touch is of value, and consequently the masters since Rembrandt, the first great exponent, may be counted on the fingers. One can get an appreciation of such refined production only by frequent comparison of the best examples within reach, and it is hoped that this exhibition will contribute something towards that.

Of the other contributions the self-portrait by Opie calls for a word or two of comment. The contrast between its style and that of Varley is obvious. It represents the academic portraiture of the time of Lawrence Wikie and West, and was painted in 1836 at the time when Opie was professor of painting in the Royal Academy. Vigorous drawing, bold and forcible modelling heightened in effect by the unit depths of the dark-brown background and vivid portraiture are all in this striking canvas. The little pastoral group in the Watteau manner has all the charm which we associate with such compositions, and as an instance of color-harmony of a distinctly different type is valuable in this collection.

THE GREEN ROOM

AT THE EMPIRE

"Nothing but the Truth" presented at the New Empire Theatre by the Allen Players is a comedy of more than ordinary merit. The play has to be seen to be appreciated.

The extraordinary predicaments arising out of a wager to tell nothing but the truth are exceedingly amusing (to the onlookers). Just try it yourself some day if you doubt this statement.

Mrs. P. R. Allen as Mrs. Ralston, Marvel Phillips as Gwen and Doris Seggie as Ethel, played their parts to perfection. Allen Strickfadden and Pearl Hodgins also deserve special mention.

AT THE METROPOLITAN

"My Cinderella Girl" at the Metropolitan Theatre this week portrays the fortunes of a young Irish girl who by a series of fortunate circumstances becomes the denizen in the home of an English peer which is quite a change from her former home—a New York poorhouse.

The play is admirably presented and of course, centres around the story of the little Irish girl for the handsome veteran of the Air Force. Jane Aubrey as Peggy McNeil and Alexis B. Luce as Clifford Morgan showed themselves to be real artists. The rest of the cast supported them to the limit and as a result the play was a huge success.

CUPS OF TEA "AND" OTHER THINGS

During the week the U. of A. was honored by a visit from President Clinck of the U. of B.C. He was entertained by Dr. Tory and was the guest of honor at a banquet in Athabasca on Wednesday evening.

Hurrah for the Girls Hockey Team and their trip to Manitoba! The thrilling news was received by wire on Friday, by the manager, Mary Simpkin, and plans are being made for the trip next week. If possible, games will be played with both Calgary and Camrose, en route. Coach Manning will accompany the team and is looking forward to, not only the game with the U. of M., but a splendid time.

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under one of our new Spring caps. Tilt them or wear them straight across your brow—the distinction that has been put in them cannot be lost. Not all the young men will want them. They're for those who prize a little touch of swank as the Britisher terms it.

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ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST

(Continued from page one)

to all monies paid to the winner, as outlined in paragraphs one, two and three, and may be used by the Board of Trustees of the college or university for any purpose whatsoever in the interest of the college.

5. In the event that there are stories other than the prize winning story that we can use, we will purchase them at rates to be determined by this company, said rates to be not less than \$500 for each story.

6. All students now enrolled in colleges and universities which have approved of the Laemmle Scholarship contest are eligible.

7. Colleges desiring that their students participate in this contest should notify us to that effect as soon as possible.

8. Scenarios should be written in short story form. Students should be particularly requested to tell their stories in the simplest and briefest manner possible, omitting all non-essential details. The process of arranging the continuities and working scripts will be taken care of by our Scenario Department at Universal City, Calif.

9. Scenarios must be typewritten. Title, full name of writer and name of college must appear in upper right hand corner of first page.

10. Students must state at the end of the scenario that the idea used is, so far as they know, an original one.

11. Scenarios which can not be used by us will be returned by registered mail to the college or university from which submitted.

12. All scenarios from your college or university should be forwarded not later than May 15, 1923, in one package by registered mail, addressed as follows:

MR. CARL LAEMMLE,
UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORP.,
Attention—
SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST DEPARTMENT,
1600 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

13. The package should contain a list showing the following:

- (a) Titles of all scenarios therein.
- (b) Name of writer of each scenario submitted.
- (c) Name of college or university from which forwarded.
- (d) Signature of person delegated by college to forward same.

14. Scenarios once submitted, may not be withdrawn until the end of the contest. All students who participate automatically agree that Universal Pictures Corporation has an option on the purchase of all stories submitted, said option not to expire until return of script. Students further agree to accept such amount as Universal may offer (which will not be less than \$500) in full for all rights of every name and nature.

15. This company reserves the right to make any changes considered necessary in title or story.

16. The judges will be chosen by the Universal Pictures Corporation and their decision shall be final.

17. The announcement of the winner of the contest will be made not later than September 15, 1923.

18. The name of the author and of the college or university will appear on the film when produced.

BEAUTIFUL CUSTOMS LOSING SIGNIFICANCE

(Continued from page one)

charmingly in his poem, "To My Valentine".

The origin of St. Valentine's day is very vague and though many affirm that St. Valentine had no connection with the observance of this day, we would fain believe this little story which blends in so perfectly with the tender associations of it, that have come down to us. In the time of Claudius the Cruel, and near his palace lived a high priest called Valentine, who for his good work was loved by all the people of Rome. Great wars were being carried on outside the city and as they lasted a very long time, men became loath to leave their wives and sweethearts. Claudius became very angry at this and issued a decree that there was to be no more marriages in Rome. A great sadness fell upon all the people and Valentine, sorrowing for

them, wedded many in secret. For this he was thrown into prison and not all the efforts of his numerous friends could free him. There he languished and died.

BASIS OF MODERN MEDICINE IN DISCOVERIES

(Continued from page one)

of herbs there were many curious superstitions. Fewer-few was to be pulled by the left hand, in moonlight, the name of the plant was to be spoken as the plant was uprooted, and the herbalist was on no account to look behind him. As it was considered fatal to pull the mandrake, this herb was gathered by attaching a dog to it by means of a cord and allowing the dog to draw it from the ground. At this time Anatomy was very little developed and physiology unknown.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, observation and experiment took the place of mere speculation and as a result very important discoveries were made. Early in the century Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood and recognized the mechanical action of the heart. Shortly afterwards Aselli discovered the lacteals and later these were traced by Pecquet. The digestive and vascular systems were thus discovered to be related. Malpighi demonstrated that the liver and pancreas were glands and secreted juices which were used in the digestive system. The injection of blood vessels enabled them to be traced. These, and other discoveries put physiology on a firm basis, and more was accomplished in twenty-five years than in centuries previously.

The invention of the microscope gave great impetus to the study of anatomy, morphology, and physiology. The correct ideas of vision and the development of the higher animals from the egg proven. Bacteria were first seen by man at this time and were described as, "tiny animals that do swim about as fish in the sea". In conclusion Dr. Jamieson reiterated his statement that these 17th century discoveries were the foundations of modern medical knowledge and the seventeenth century scientists the pioneers of medicine.

Dr. Tory said that just as the seventeenth century discovery was scoffed at so people today are prone to ignore scientific knowledge. He stated that the superstitions prevalent during the middle ages is not gone but has merely taken other forms; and the human tendency to prefer fads and quack cures, to remedies based on sound scientific knowledge, persists as strongly as ever. He gave it as his opinion that only by broadcasting scientific knowledge and creating in the minds of the people a faith in the ability of the medical profession could the superstition connected with healing be done away with. Dr. Jamieson replied briefly and concluded a very interesting evening.

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THE REGISTRAR,
University of Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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